

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. III.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1822.

No. 132.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and pay the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding four lines shall be inserted three times for one dollar, and five times for each continuance.

Advertisements received by the printer, and sent to the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a library, are invited to favour our communications.

CAMP-MEETINGS

FOR THE LADLY DISTRICT, N. C.

For Granville circuit, in Granville county, at Rock-Spring meeting house, about five miles east of Oxford, to commence on the 24th of August, at 3 o'clock P. M. and conclude the Wednesday following.

For Franklin circuit, in Franklin county, at Mount-Zion meeting house, to commence on Saturday the 24th of September, at 3 o'clock P. M. and conclude the Wednesday following.

For Yadkin circuit, in Yadkin county, at Union meeting house, about two miles west of Wicksburg, to commence on Saturday the 21st of September, at 3 o'clock P. M. and conclude the Wednesday following.

For Hargett circuit, in Hargett county, at New Creek meeting house, to commence on Sunday the 24th of September, at 3 o'clock P. M. and conclude the Wednesday following.

For Salisbury circuit, in Montgomery county, about forty miles below Salisbury, on the north side of the Yadkin river, at Center meeting house, to commence on Saturday the 24th of September, at 3 o'clock P. M. and conclude the Wednesday following.

For Granville circuit, in Orange county, about 15 miles north-east of Hillsborough, at Union meeting house, to commence on Sunday the 12th of October, at 3 o'clock P. M. and conclude the Wednesday following.

The editor of the Raleigh Star will meet the above appointments in his paper.

Lewis Skidmore.

Aug. 13. 31—

The Presbytery of Orange

will meet at the Cross-roads on the first Monday in September next. A Camp-Meeting will also be held at the same place, commencing on the same day. The friends of the cause are invited to attend.

J. Witherspoon, Stated Clerk.

Editors friendly to the cause of Christ are requested to give the above a few insertions.

Ed. Star. 30—

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 14th of May last, a bound boy by the name of JAMES WELLS, about fifteen years old, a very light coloured mulatto, with light hair and round face. Five dollars reward will be given to any person who will either send runaway to the subscriber, living on Flat river, about three miles north of Hillsborough, or a reasonable compensation will be given for information where he may be found.

Reuben Day.

Aug. 8. 31—Sw

NOTICE.

BY virtue of sundry executions to me directed, issued from the circuit court of North-Carolina against Duncan Rose and Benjamin Chambers, will be sold at public auction for cash, at the court house in Hillsborough, on Thursday the 12th of September, the following tracts of land, to wit:

One tract of Land whereon Benjamin Chambers now lives, supposed to contain one hundred acres, situated on the western side of Story's creek, adjoining Edwards and others.

Also, one tract of Land in Person County, adjoining the land of A. B. Woods and others, containing about forty-five acres, which is a Gist Mill and Cotton Gin.

Also, one tract of Land situated on Story's creek, containing about three hundred and fifty acres, adjoining the lands of the Anderson Cochran and others.

Also a House and Lot in Hillsborough, in which said Duncan Rose formerly kept store, including the house used by him as a clerk's office.

Also one tract of Land near to Hillsborough, containing one hundred and five acres or thereabouts, which the said Rose and Chambers claim.

Also one tract of Land on Story's creek, containing about one hundred and twenty acres, which said Rose purchased of Sheriff's sale.

Also, Lot No. 5, in the town of Hillsborough, in Chatham county.

Beverly Daniel,

Marshal of the district of N. Carolina.

By James Turner.

Deputy Marshal.

Aug. 13. 31—Sw

BLANKS of various kinds, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the large and convenient dwelling house and lot where he now lives, in the town of Hillsborough. The lot contains an acre of ground. The house contains eight rooms, well finished, with a large garret room; adjoining the house is a dining room, 30 by 16 feet, well finished. The other improvements on the lot are a kitchen, smoke house, barn, stable, carriage house, &c. and a well of excellent water within a few feet of the kitchen door. It would form an eligible situation for a large family, or any person disposed to keep a private boarding house.

The terms will be accommodating. Any application by mail, for further and more particular information, will be attended to without delay.

John Witherspoon.

July 16. 27—1f

The editor of the Raleigh Register is requested to publish the above in his paper for eight weeks.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his Lot, with the improvements thereon, in the town of Hillsborough. The dwelling house is well calculated for a small family, and is situated near an excellent spring. He will take in part payment a good work horse, and the balance in good notes, bearing interest from the date, and endorsed by the purchaser if required. For further information in my absence inquire of Thomas Clancy, esq.

Levi McCallum.

August 5. 30—3wp

CAMP-MEETINGS.

THE following Camp-Meetings will be held in New District: The 1st at Salem meeting-house, in Orange county, 15 miles from Hillsborough, to commence the 22d, and conclude the 26th of August; the 2d, six miles south of Raleigh, near the main stage road, will commence the 5th, and conclude the 9th September; the 3d, at Mount Pleasant meeting house, in Chatham county, 10 miles from Chapel Hill, to begin the 12th, and end the 16th of September; the 4th, at Kingswood meeting house, in Granville county, 15 miles from Oxford, and 30 from Raleigh, to commence the 20th, and continue till the 30th of September; and on Thursday, the 29th of August, a Local Conference, for said District, will commence in Raleigh, to which the Local Preachers, within the bounds of the district, are respectfully invited.

Wm. Compton.

July 10, 1822.

Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Friday the 9th instant, an indentured servant girl by the name of LIZZY WOODS, about seventeen years of age. The above reward will be given to any person who will return her to me, but no thanks for the service; and all persons are forbid harbouring or employing her under the penalty of the law.

Margret Riggs.

Aug. 13. 31—3wp

GRAVE STONES.

THE subscriber has received seven or eight pair of handsome stones, for graves, from two to four feet long, faced and beaded sufficiently wide to receive any inscription usually put on grave stones. Those wishing to procure such an article can have the inscription put on in a handsome manner by the subscriber; and if none now on hand should please those who want, almost any size can be obtained at short notice.

The stones were taken from a quarry about eighteen miles below this place, and are of a light grey colour, but little inferior to marble, and will cost from four to ten dollars per pair, exclusive of lettering. Specimens of the stone and lettering can be seen on application.

Wm. Huntington.

May 14. 18—

ALEXANDER & HARRISON,

HAVE on hand the following articles, which they will sell at very reduced prices to suit the times.

Best Saddles, cut back trees, at \$16 00 cash.

Plated Gig Harness, 40 00

Common ditto, 25 00

Plated Carriage Harness, elegant, 85 00

Common ditto, 55 00

Breech Bands, by the pair, 8 50

Blind Bridles, 2 25

and all other articles in proportion. They will also credit their work six and twelve months, at a moderate advance on the above prices, or receive in payment any kind of produce.

Their shop is on Queen Street over Dr Webb's medical shop.

January 9, 1822. 100—1f

Education for the Deaf and Dumb.

THE Philadelphia Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, being now completely organized, and under the care of David G. Seixas, an experienced teacher of that description of persons, is ready for the reception of pupils. Applications made by parents or guardians to the undersigned gentlemen, will meet with prompt attention.

Richard Poval, No. 115. S. 9th-st.

Washington Jackson, No. 75 S. 1st-st.

William Price, No. 36, N. 9th-st.

Nicholas C. Nancrede, corner of 5th and Powell streets.

John Swift, No. 38, S. 6th-st.

Committee of General Superintendence.

Editors of newspapers in the several states of the union, are requested to give the above advertisement a few insertions.

June 26. 23—

JOB PRINTING.

Executed at this office with neatness and despatch.

UNION HOTEL.

THE Union Hotel, in Hillsborough, formerly occupied by Henry Thompson, Jr. Esquire, and lately by Mr. William Clifton, is now open for the accommodation of genteel travellers, and others who may think proper to call. The subscriber, as superintendent, pledges himself that he will use every exertion in his power to merit a portion of public patronage.

Thomas Scott.

Hillsborough, July 29, 1822. 29—6w

The editors of the Raleigh Register, Fayetteville Observer, and Halifax Compiler are requested to give the above four insertions in their respective papers, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

Land to be Leased.

THE land in the Haw Fields, belonging to the heirs of the late Wm. P. Strudwick, will be leased out for one and five years, on Tuesday the 28th August, 1822. Terms made known at the time, and attendance given, at the Market House in Hillsborough, by

James Webb,

Guardian.

July 17. 27—1m

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C. a religious paper, to be entitled

THE NORTH-CAROLINA

Evangelical Intelligencer,

In which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent melioration of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian reader; occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and lighter articles tending to promote christian charity and heavenly-mindedness.

PROSPECTUS.

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to look abroad over the various portions of the globe, and observe the improvements which are daily taking place in the condition of mankind. We perceive the dark clouds of ignorance and error, of superstition and fanaticism, gradually passing away, and the horizon gilded with a brighter light, indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity and rich with blessings to the children of men. These heart-cheering prospects are the natural results of extended information, but more particularly the blessed effects of an expanding knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian religion. A general thirst for knowledge seems to be awakened, and the efforts now making by missionary, bible, and other societies, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and to subvert a more strictly christian and civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended with a success cheering to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of christianity in this and the neighboring states, proposals for publishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged; and are induced to hope that such an establishment would not be among the least efficient means of promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favoured country have been enlightened in the science of government above all the nations of the earth. Through the same means it is not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion be incited, and a warmth be infused into the hearts of believing christians which would urge them to still greater exertions. For though we are pleased in contemplating the general advancement of christian knowledge, and the meliorated condition of mankind; yet we find much to lament when we look around us and perceive how many are still enveloped in slothful ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality. Though living in a christian land, there are some, alas many, who never enter a church, who never open a bible, who never reflect on the cause or the purpose of their existence. May not the diffusion of religious intelligence tend to remove this lamentable state? May it not excite to inquiry? May it not lead to conviction? To reformation? The continual droppings of water wears the hardest stones; may not weekly admonitions and repeated examples melt hearts of stone? Surely there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly encouraged, may contribute in some small degree, towards hastening that glorious period, when "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."

In presenting this prospectus to the public, it is unnecessary farther to explain the nature of the proposed publication. In its conduct, all possible care will be taken to select such matter as may be most interesting and instructive; and the promised assistance of several eminent divines, it is expected, will add usefulness and respectability to the work.

CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be published once a week, and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper.

The price will be three dollars a year, if paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice before the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement.

To persons procuring eight subscribers, and remitting the amount of the subscriptions, the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence as soon as sufficient encouragement is obtained to defray the expense.

Persons holding subscriptions are requested to forward to this office the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—retaining the proposals till further notice.

The Shorter Catechism,

For sale at this office, by the gross, dozen, or single.



Rural Economy.

"And your rich soil,

Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint, Agricolas!

MR. EDITOR.

Suffer me to occupy the attention of that portion of your readers, whose occupation it is, to cultivate the soil, while I submit to their consideration a few observations on the necessity of adopting the most improved system of husbandry.

Every person of the least observation, may discover, that our farmers generally are not sufficiently impressed with the great importance of improving their soil, and of using more effectual means of success in the art. There are some who, though not sufficiently sensible of the great improvement of which the art is susceptible, admit that it is possible for the soil to be benefitted by proper management; yet they never once make use of the means, and still go on in the same practical way in which their ancestors walked. It certainly is matter of surprise, that so many, who are called good farmers in their own way, and who possess every faculty requisite to constitute good agriculturists, should still persist in their old routine of practice, when there are so many powerful inducements and so many advantages for gaining instruction in this all important art. A slight view of the progress of agriculture, in our mother country, and even in our own country, should be a sufficient inducement for a reformation in our present system of cultivation.

When we look back and trace the steps of the art among the English, we see that it often remained stationary for a considerable time, and frequently dwindled in the hands of those miserable agriculturists. If possible, the art was at a lower ebb than it is, or ever has been, in some sections of this state, yet we see to what a degree of perfection husbandry has arrived beyond the Atlantic, in the course of the last fifty or hundred years, by the united efforts of men, who, by their philosophy and practice, have completely developed the principles of the art, and have brought them within the comprehension of those to whom they were before quite unintelligible. Since the establishment of the English Board of Agriculture, husbandry wears a different aspect. It was before an occupation which rather led to poverty; now it affords abundant means of subsistence, and crowns the industrious farmer with a plentiful harvest. Let us also consider what the condition of agriculture was but a few years ago in some of the sister states, where it is now so flourishing, and we will find that the same destructive round of operations was pursued, the same erroneous opinions entertained, as to the correct mode of cultivation, which were practiced and handed down by the preceding generations. All the mysteries of the art, were to be learnt by closely following the plow's tail, and engaging in other menial operations. It was considered as entirely simple in all its branches, so much so as not to require any study or general principles, which would enable the farmer to change his place of operation, provided new combinations of contingences should occur. But as soon as a few individuals, who availed themselves of the experiments and the information contained in English books on agriculture infused a spirit of enquiry and reformation into the breast of those around them, improvements began to move apace. Societies were soon formed for promoting the interest of the art; experiments were made, which proved beyond a doubt that much might be effected by a more judicious and rational mode of cultivation. It is unnecessary for me to notice fully the great encouragement which some states in the union have given to the cause of agricul-

ture; for a better idea may be obtained from various publications. Although the art has not yet obtained the highest degree of perfection possible, yet it is making rapid advances. Then should not every farmer who is the least concerned for this noble cause, be induced from a view of the improvements which have been made within so short a period, and from the facility of acquiring agricultural information, to abandon his present land killing system, and adopt one which will restore fertility to the soil, and render it productive.

The pursuit of husbandry, from its nature, is calculated to excite, in those engaged in it, a spirit of emulation, and a desire to excel in its pursuits. Every farmer should be so much interested in his occupation, as to strive to surpass his neighbor in the skilful management of his farm, and in the luxuriance and abundance of his harvest. The prevalence of such a spirit of emulation would be productive of much good, and our farmers would be induced, from the consideration which would present themselves, to alter their course. What else but a great ignorance of agriculture, prevents farmers in general from taking more in earnest, as from no greater anxiety for distinction, in these pursuits. It is to be regretted that this all important subject has less time and labour devoted to it, than many other subjects of minor importance. North-Carolina has made very considerable provisions for the education of her youth, for the opening of her rivers, &c. but what has she done for the poor farmers? It is true that a society has been formed by the name of the North-Carolina Agricultural Society; but it is to be recollected that this society was the work of individuals, not of the state. There has likewise been societies formed in two or three counties, by the laudable exertions of individuals; and it is sincerely hoped and believed that much good will be effected by these establishments.

There is yet another inducement for adopting a different mode of cultivation, which should have its due weight. The constant complaints which we daily hear of the great scarcity of provisions, and of the prospect of a greater yet to come, should convince us of the necessity of pursuing a better system. Certainly none will deny that this scarcity is occasioned by improper management, and by the miserable system of farming which has prevailed so long, and which has at length impoverished the soil and rendered it so lean and unproductive. Look at the farmer who by his prudence and foresight, prevents his soil from washing, and continues to restore those fertilizing principles which his crops yearly exhaust, and we shall find that his granaries are well stored. On the contrary, we see that those who are ignorant of the art, and have almost entirely exhausted their land by a continual succession of crops, while vast quantities of manure are suffered to waste away around their barns, are most apt to complain of the difficulty in obtaining a subsistence. It must be admitted by all that the mode of cultivation most common, is extremely deficient, and that our farmers will be under the necessity of abandoning it, and of adopting one which will at least ensure them support. I might accumulate inducements until your patience would be exhausted; I must therefore submit what has been already said to your consideration.

M. N. E.

P. R., Orange county, 3

August 14, 1822.

DOG-STAR AND DOG-DAYS.

The ancient Egyptians, in their observations on the stars, had noticed that when a certain star of considerable magnitude first appeared above the horizon in the morning, just before dawn, the overflowing of the Nile immediately followed. Before warned by this precursor, they retired to the highlands to escape the inundation, carrying with them things necessary for their retreat. As this star performed for them the service of the house-dog, by warning them of approaching danger, they called it the dog-star, and supposing that this star was the cause of the extraordinary heat, which usually falls out in that season, they gave the name of dog-days to 6 or 8

weeks of the hottest part of the summer. They ascribed an extraordinary influence to this star, paid to it divine honours, and from its color formed prognostics, what the season would be. The Greeks and Romans also held the opinion that the dog-star was the cause of the sultry heat, usually felt about this time.

Its influence was esteemed so great by the Romans, that they sacrificed a brown dog to it every year to appease its rage.

All these notions of the ancients, and all similar opinions, that prevail at the present time on this subject, are mere idle fancies.—The dog-star has no more influence in producing heat or sultriness, than any other star that decks the sky, and the days usually denominated dog-days, might with as much propriety be said to begin on the 20th or 15th of July as on the 25th. The atmosphere suffers no greater change on the 24th and 25th of July, nor on the 5th and 6th of September, than it does on other days preceding and subsequent to those days. If the term dog-days has any appropriate signification, it is because the word is intended to denote 40 or 50 days of the most hot and sultry part of the year, but as these days vary almost every year in their commencement and termination, any notice in the Almanack, or elsewhere, pretending to define the time when dog-days begin and end, is futile, and of no more importance than the predictions concerning the weather.

Dog-days in England have fluctuated very much, as appear from their calendar. Bode refers to a calendar which placed the beginning of dog-days on the 14th of July. In Queen Elizabeth's time, they are said to commence on the 6th of July and end on the 6th of September. From the restoration of Charles II. to the correction of the British calendar, the beginning was placed on the 19th of July, and the end on the 24th of August. After the correction of the calendar the beginning was placed on the 30th of July, and the end on the 7th of September. Of late the British Almanacks have placed the beginning on the 5th of July, and the end on the 11th of August.

When the ancients first observed the dog-star, it used to make its appearance in the morning, about the first of July, but by the precession of the equinoxes, it now rises heliacally, or is first discovered as late as the 14th of August, and in process of time it will be the harbinger not of heat, but of frost and snow.—[Collected from the Cyclopaedia and elsewhere.

From the Elizabeth-Town Journal.

MR. ADAMS AND MR. RUSSELL.

A controversy of an extraordinary nature has arisen between the Hon. JOHN Q. ADAMS, secretary of state, and the Hon. JONATHAN RUSSELL, a member of congress from Massachusetts. Both of these gentlemen were commissioners on the part of the United States, at the negotiations at Ghent, which resulted in the termination of the late war between this country and Great Britain, and the difficulty between them seems to have grown out of that mission. It appears that a majority of the commissioners from this country thought proper to offer to the British commissioners an article, confirming to the British the privilege of navigating the waters of the Mississippi, in consideration of certain privileges to be granted by the British in relation to the fisheries. Messrs. Adams, Gallatin and Bayard, were in favour of the proposition; Messrs. Russell and Clay opposed to it. The offer was made to the British commissioners, and by them rejected; and here the matter should have rested. We believe there is little doubt that the instructions from our government to the commissioners, authorized them to make the offer. Mr. Russell thought proper to write a private letter to Mr. Monroe, then secretary of state, stating the difference of opinion between him and a majority of his colleagues, on the subject before mentioned, and explaining at length the motives by which he had been actuated. As this letter was marked private, it was placed among the private papers of Mr. Monroe, and not among the official papers of the department of state. During the session of congress, last winter, a call was made in the house of representatives, requesting the president to communicate this paper. The resolution was referred to the secretary of state, who directed a search to be made for the paper among the documents of his department; but as it had never been placed among the public documents, the search was of course ineffectual. It appears from the state-

ment of Mr. Brent, chief clerk in the office, that he (Brent) without the knowledge of Mr. Adams, called upon Mr. Russell for a copy of the paper in question, which he agreed to furnish. Accordingly Mr. Russell left with Mr. Brent a paper purporting to be a duplicate of the one called for by the house of representatives, with the intention of having it communicated by the secretary of state, in compliance with the call of the house of representatives. On reading this paper, Mr. Adams concluded, from certain expressions therein contained, that instead of being a duplicate, or exact copy of the letter communicated to Mr. Monroe, it was one but recently written by Mr. Russell, and with the intention of producing an impression on the public mind unfavorable to himself. Entertaining these suspicions, Mr. Adams called upon Mr. Monroe, and requested that search might be made among his private papers, in order that, if possible, the original letter of Mr. Russell might be obtained. The search was made, and the letter found. On comparing the original letter with the duplicate, they were found to differ materially. Both those letters were communicated to the house of representatives, together with the remarks of Mr. Adams upon them. The publication of these papers induced Mr. Russell to reply to the remarks of Mr. Adams, in which reply he labours hard to place Mr. A. in the wrong—says he imagined he had a right to make such corrections as would make his case appear to the best advantage, &c. &c. Mr. Adams has published a rejoinder to this reply of Mr. Russell, and appended the statements of Mr. Bailey, both clerks in the office of the department of state. Whether Mr. Russell will deem it advisable to publish a rejoinder, time must determine. Meanwhile the papers throughout the United States are nearly unanimous in declaring that Mr. Adams has decidedly the advantage in the controversy. It appears pretty evident, that the object of Mr. Russell, and those who agitated the call in the house of representatives, was to have the affair to operate against Mr. Adams at the next presidential election. It may, however, have a contrary effect.

Foreign Intelligence.

Late from Europe.

The packet ship Columbia, captain Rogers, arrived at New York, in 37 days from Liverpool, brings London papers to the 1st, and Liverpool to the 2d July.—We have extracted for this day's paper, every article of interest contained in the papers, principally from the Commercial Advertiser.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

We are in as great a state of uncertainty as ever as to the probable result of the negotiations going on at Constantinople. The London Courier of the 28th of June positively asserts that there is not the slightest foundation for the rumors of an expected rupture in the east. "The peace of Europe will not be disturbed. The congress that is to be held at Florence in September, will be removed from thence to Verona." Accounts from Constantinople, of the 14th of May, and from Vienna of the 13th of June, also speak of the aspect of the political horizon as indicating a speedy settlement of all differences. On the other hand, the London Morning Chronicle, and the British Traveller, continue to doubt these statements—the latter even asserts that the latest accounts received in London from the Turkish capital positively state, that the Turkish troops had "not yet evacuated the provinces, and that the Turks are merely deluding the ambassadors in order to gain time. The expectation was that war would ensue." On the statements of the Courier, the Morning Chronicle remarks, that "the latest advices in the city are at variance with this information; and it is not improbable, that before a few days pass the Courier may take credit to itself for communicating intelligence of a very different nature."

The imperial guards have received orders to return to St. Petersburg, which was considered as decisive of the pacific settlement of the differences with the Ottoman government.

The emperor of Russia had ordered certain Greeks, which he styled "notorious abettors of Ypsilanti," to leave his territories.

GREEKS AND TURKS.

The appeal of the Greeks at Constantinople and at Scio, which we give in a subsequent column, is a document of a most appalling nature. Not only does it appear that nearly 100,000 persons at Scio had fallen victims to the relentless fury of the followers of Mahomet, but that these barbarians had since put to death the hostages placed in their hands, and to whom they had promised protection. The fact of this new atrocity ha-

ving been committed, is put beyond all dispute by the admission of Lord Londonderry in the British house of commons, who in answering a question on this subject, proposed by Sir James Macintosh, stated, "he believed that 80 or 90 individuals had recently been executed at Constantinople." Notwithstanding the almost total annihilation of Scio, the Greeks inhabiting the other islands have shown no disposition to submit. All accounts represent them as determined to resist, and to maintain their motto of "Liberty or Death." The Turkish and Grecian fleets were on the 14th of June in view of each other; but neither of them showed any disposition to make an attack. Subsequent accounts say that a skirmish had taken place in which the Greeks had the advantage, and that they had landed some forces on the island of Scio, where a second resistance to the infuriated proceedings of the Turks is stated to have manifested itself.

Letters from Constantinople of the 25th May, detail one of those horrible transactions which find no parallel in contemporary barbarity, and which it would require the strongest historical evidence to support as a real occurrence of the most savage ages. This sanguinary deed is nothing else than the decapitation, by the government of the Porte, of 72 Greek merchants, some of them the most respectable in the Levant, and all of them of consequence among their countrymen; without alleged crime—without the form of trial—without an insinuation of misconduct—but merely because, out of compassion for their brethren in the Isle of Scio, they offered themselves as hostages for their good behaviour, and interposed between them and the Turkish cimeter. The islanders, driven at length to revolt by the intolerable cruelties and humiliations to which they were subjected, have been massacred and exterminated; and the barbarous despot, not satisfied with the blood and torture of the principals who rebelled, has sacrificed "at one fell swoop," likewise, their generous unoffending securities. Every drop of Christian blood boils at the atrocity—every spark of humanity is kindled to indignation at such authorized assassinations.

What effect these fresh murders may have on the state of the unfinished negotiation between the powers of civilized Europe and this barbarous government we cannot say, but if we can believe statements in a letter of a subsequent date, orders have been sent to the Turkish frontier to delay the march of the troops towards the centre till the feeling which such conduct may excite in Russia is ascertained. The relations of some of the victims of this bloody tragedy reside in London, and received letters from their deceased friends on the eve of their execution.

SPAIN.

The manifesto of the Spanish government, in which its views as to South America are developed, is a document of great importance.—It leaves no doubt that it is the intention of Spain to persist in maintaining her authority over her former transatlantic possessions, and to use her utmost efforts to dissuade the European powers from acknowledging the new governments. A good deal is said in the French papers about the convulsed state of Spain and of its being ripe for a counter revolution.—On comparing dates, we are satisfied that these rumors have no other foundation than the partial excitement occasioned by the brigades at Valencia and some other towns, which we know, by late accounts, were completely got under. The Cortes had agreed to the proposition for calling out 20,000 of the militia, to be stationed on the frontiers, "for the safety and defence of the new institutions."

The French papers of Thursday have arrived. It appears by these papers that a body of Spanish Insurgents, amounting to 800 men, were defeated near Vich on the 10th inst, and 100 left dead on the field. Six, taken with arms in their hands, were tried next day, and four condemned to be shot. Two were pardoned on account of their youth.

FRANCE.

The arrest of general Berton is confirmed; he is to be tried by a military tribunal. A warm discussion on the custom house duties had occupied the chamber of deputies for some days. One party contended for the system of colonial monopoly, while the other maintained the policy of liberating commerce from the shackles of protecting duties. No decision had been come to. Suicide appears to be on the increase in Paris. The police had recently adopted an arbitrary system of search and espionage. Two persons coming out of a bookseller's shop with some pamphlets, were seized by a man in coloured clothes, aided by a gendarme—without any warrant or authority, dragged to the prefecture of the police, searched there and dismissed with the bare satisfaction of being told that the agent of the police suspected them of having prohibited engravings. The studies of artists are also rumoured by the police for likenesses or emblems of Bonaparte and his government. Wolfel, the quarter master who performed the odious service of winning the confidence, in order to shed the blood of Berton, is to be made a commissioned officer, and decorated with the ribbon of the legion of honour. The chamber of deputies were as usual violent and tumultuous. One of

the members in alluding to the distresses of a part of the nation, broke forth into the following exclamation: Strange fatality! agriculturists, farmers, proprietors, we are all reduced to parish in the midst of abundance, and to bewail the fertility of the soil fecundated by our labours and our capital."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The West India and American intercourse bill, the ancient commercial statutes bill, the rate of interest bill, the colonial trade bill, the importations of goods bill, and a variety of other bills received the royal assent by commission in the house of lords on the 24th of June. In the house of commons, Mr. Brougham brought forward a motion on "the unjust and dangerous influence which the crown possessed in the composition of both houses of parliament," which was negatived by a large majority. A motion to repeal the salt tax *in toto* was negatived, and a bill ordered, to effect a partial reduction in compliance with the recommendation of the committee. A bill was passed, authorizing the use of roasted grain as a substitute for coffee. The prorogation of parliament was not expected to take place before the first week in August.

It is said that the marriage of his majesty with a princess of Denmark, is talked of in the fashionable circles of the Danish capital, as a matter quite certain. The princess is about twenty-eight years of age.

A mercantile house at Liverpool entered for export at the custom-house, in one day, a parcel of goods, principally woollens, to the value of 40,887l. They were shipped on board the Belvidera, for Baltimore.

The Pope has issued a rescript strongly enforcing the reading of the Holy Scriptures.

The Keit had arrived in England from Canton—Sailed the 26th February. The accounts by her state that the differences between the two governments had been settled in the most honorable manner to the English character. "In consequence of the English agents' peremptory language, stating that no native of England would be given over for trial, the Chinese authorities gave way, and the edict for resuming the intercourse was given without the smallest proviso. Report says that the honorable company had paid upwards of half a million of dollars, as the price of permission to renew their trade."

It is now calculated that about 240,000 hands or persons, chiefly children, are employed in the spinning of cotton thread, technically termed twist. These make, it is said, as much thread by the power of water or steam, and the application of the new improved machinery, as could have been done formerly by 28,800,000 by the fingers only.

IRELAND.

The accounts from Ireland continue as distressing as ever; no mitigation, but rather an increase of the afflicting calamity; entire villages deserted; thousands dying with hunger; and contagion spreading itself every day amongst the working classes.

A clergyman from Galway remarks—"I had been labouring in public and in private to preach patience. It was not necessary. No reproach was uttered—no angry feeling was evinced—but families clung together with closer affection, as if in the certain knowledge of being soon separated for ever. But the slow and horrible death by famine! At first the hunger was raging—it then gave place in some to successive faintings and depression—in others to violent fever—some struggled long—others sunk at once—but the wasted forms of the poor creatures—the glazed eye—the hollow and sunk cheek!—I have seen, in the exercises of my duties, father and son dying by each others side—and the infant yet living, hanging upon the breast of its just departed mother.—God have mercy upon us, and stop this dreadful calamity."

The subscriptions at the city of London Tavern for the distressed Irish, up to the 28th June, amounted to 101,103l. sterling.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, August 21.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The result of the election in Stokes county is as follows:

Senate—For Emanuel Shober,	448
Jacob Salmons,	301
Commons—For John Hill,	1026
A. H. Sheppard,	951
Joseph W. Flynt,	437

Senate.	Commons.
Beaufort, J. O'K. Williams,	T. W. Blackledge,
Bertie, G. Outlaw,	W. Ormond,
Brunswick, John C. Baker,	Simon A. Brann,
Cumberland, L. Bethune,	Thos. N. Brickell,
Currituck, Edmund Lindsay,	Alfred Moore,
Chatham, Jesse Bray,	Samuel Pink,
Craven, R. D. Spaight,	L. D. Henry,
Carroll, B. Yancey,	Neil M'Neil,
	Cartwright Bell,
	Wm. Underwood,
	Richard C. Cotten,
	John M. Bryan,
	James C. Cole,
	Barz. Graves,
	James Yancey,

Duplin,	Daniel Glisson,	James McLean,
Franklin,	Jas. Y. House,	A. Maxwell,
Gaston,	John Branch,	Laurel Fox,
Johnston,	Durant Hatch, jr.	Isaac Matthews,
Jones,	Benj. Person,	Robert A. Jones,
Mecklenburg,	Benj. Person,	E. Jarnas,
Northampton,	John Peebles,	Hardy Adams,
Northhampton,	John Peebles,	Samuel Lee,
New Hanover,	Thos. Devane,	Josiah Tyson,
Pitt,	Luke Albritton,	M'Neil,
Person,	Robert Vanhook,	John Cherry,
Richmond,	Stephen Wall,	Thomas Webb,
Robeson,	J. Sullivan,	Alfred Dockery,
Sampson,	Wm. Robeson,	Duncan M'Laure,
Wake,	Henry Seawell,	John Gilchrist,
Warren,	Wm. Miller,	Jacob Allford,
		Alex. Fleming,
		Sam. Boykin,
		Sam. Whitaker,
		D. L. Harringer,
		Daniel Turner,
		F. A. Thornes,

SELECTIONS.

Phenomenon.—On the 22d ult. about an acre of ground, on the west side of Claverick creek, N. Y. 20 or 30 yards from the creek, sunk down to the depth of 18 or 20 feet—and thereupon the ground forming the bed of the creek was elevated to the level of the meadows on each side. The water of the creek, thus impeded in its course, continued to rise until it overflowed the adjoining meadows and finally forced a new channel through the obstructing grounds.

At Sommers, Conn. a Mr. Fuller, in a fit of insanity, cut his son's throat, and attempted to cut his wife's, but was prevented by her making her escape.

Albany. (N. Y.) August 7.—The following melancholy occurrence took place on board the Richmond steam boat, on her last trip from New York:—On Monday evening, about 1 o'clock, came on board at Catskill, a Mr. Benjamin Van Loon, of that village. The number of passengers being 280, of whom a great number were ladies, there were no births for way passengers, and Mr. Van Loon remained on deck; and after he had been on board an hour and a quarter, and the boat had passed the city of Hudson about two miles, he was observed sitting on the deck, on the cover of the crank wheel shaft—and immediately after, an alarm was given that in rising from his seat he had fallen into the window which opened upon the engine; and before the machinery could possibly be arrested, which is said not to have been half a minute from the time the accident happened, he was not only dead, but his whole body so torn and mangled as to be too shocking to relate.

Mr. Van Loon was about 22 years of age; a son of John Van Loon, esq. late member of assembly for the county of Greene, and has left a wife and two children.

Breach of the Marriage Promise.—The National Advocate mentions an instance in which satisfaction was given for breach of the marriage promise, which deserves to be held up as an example.

A very pretty, modest girl, it states, brought a writ against a faithless swain, in which the damages were laid at \$2000. She accompanied the officer to identify the defendant, a young mechanic; but the honest officer, instead of carrying him to a prison, carried him to a parson, where, both parties being willing, he stood for groomsmen, and saw the parties lawfully married and the writ cancelled.

From a large striped snake, of the common kind, killed in Fredonia, N. Y. ninety-eight young ones, of from 5 to 7 inches long, were taken.

Sleep Walking.—In New York a young man eighteen years old, who for several years had been in the habit of getting up and walking about in his sleep, on Sunday night the 21st June, got up about 11 o'clock, and descended from the fourth story, one pair of stairs, and went out at an open window in the third story and fell to the ground in the yard, the distance of thirty feet. He lay nearly two hours before he was discovered, though his groans were heard by several; he bled profusely at the nose at he lay, which probably saved his life. What is miraculous about it is, that not a bone was broken or a bruise found about his body; the tremendous shock of the brain was the chief injury. On Thursday there was nothing apparently the matter, but extreme weakness through loss of blood. The physicians are all in amazement at his recovery.

A pleasant Repast for a Fish.—A sailor belonging to the schr. Gen. Warren, of this port, being at work on her topside yard at sea, dropped his jack-knife overboard—about an hour after, some one of the crew caught a Dolphin, which, on being opened, was found to contain the knife in its mouth.

[Salem Register.] Counterfeit five dollar notes of the U. States' Bank have been put in circula-

tion at Salem, Mass. The engraving is coarse, and the paper much thicker than that of the true bills.

The Nantucket Enquirer states that on Saturday, C. Coggeshall was tried for being a common drunkard, and sentenced to confinement and hard labour in the common gaol, as a house of correction.

Barley Coffee.—A bachelor in the habit of using two parts rye and one foreign coffee mixed, discovering lately a great improvement in his morning beverage, called his cook to task for her extravagance in using all foreign coffee; when it was found that barley malt had been used, and no coffee at all. This discovery was made nearly twelve months ago, and the barley has been substituted ever since, the gentleman declaring it very little inferior to best Java. The barley is sprouted and dried, and then toasted and prepared like other coffee.

Winch. Ref.

We observe in the Intelligencer, the ladies and gentlemen of Washington and Georgetown are invited to call on a Patent Rocking Cradle, invented by Samuel Simmons, of Baltimore. This is certainly a very popular subject for invention, and we can say with sincerity, success to our infant manufactures.

Trenton True American.

A writer in the Virginia Enquirer is endeavouring to remove all unfavourable impressions from the public mind respecting the conduct of Commodore Barron, and to prove that he has been hardly and unjustly dealt with by government. We confess that such has long been our opinion; and that we have deeply regretted that so good a seaman, and so brave an officer, should be lost to the service, as well as that a man every way amiable in private life, in ill health, reduced circumstances, and with a large family to provide for, should be deprived of the honors and emoluments to which he appears to us justly entitled.

The Democratic Press states, on the authority of information from Charleston, that, in consequence of the negro plot recently detected in that place, a law will be proposed and probably passed at the next session of the legislature of South Carolina, prohibiting any slave or coloured person from being taken out of the state to any of the non-slaveholding states, or any colored person from any of those states from residing in South Carolina.

We learn by the brig Commerce, capt. Funk, from St. Johns, Porto Rico, that four or five privateers had been fitted out at that place for the purpose of taking all American vessels that are found trading with the Patriots. The schooner Elizabeth, of Georgetown, had been taken by them and carried into St. Johns, P. R. and there discharged.

The following experiments were made with a thermometer at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, on Friday last:—

At half past 11 o'clock, the temperature in a house was 83 degrees. The thermometer was then suspended in the open air, sheltered from the rays of the sun by a brown linen umbrella, when it rose in a few minutes to 93. It was next placed under a silk umbrella, and in the same period rose to 97. Exposed to the sun it stood at 112.

Herald.

Another Murder.—An anonymous letter to the editor of the Franklin Gazette, dated New York, August 6, 1822, gives the melancholy intelligence of the death of Lieutenant Clerk, of the United States' ship Constellation. The letter states that he fell in a duel with a late officer of the army, whose name is not mentioned, on Sunday afternoon, at Hoboken, opposite to the city of New York.

Harvest.—The London papers state that the appearance of the crops bespeak an abundant harvest in England. There had been a fine crop of grass—the orchards looked flourishing, and wheat was in fine ear.

"Will you be so good (said a lady to a clergyman who was dining with her,) as to cut that cheese?" "Yes, madam," replied the reverend doctor, "but where shall I cut it?" "Where you please," said the lady. "Then, madam, said the clergyman, I will cut it at home." The lady could not well object; and the clergyman accordingly bore off in triumph the Prize of his wit.

The bishops possess two-elevenths of the whole surface of Ireland, or nearly one acre in five. This proportion forms an aggregate of little short of two millions of acres. Twenty-two obscure individuals (chiefly of noblemen's families) promoted to enrich themselves and disgrace the church; not only hold these estates, but a great property also in titles. We have seen three members of one family, known only by bearing the name of a ministerial Marquess, at one time, upon the bench, the junior of whom has just been preferred to the primacy, being the second archiepiscopal mitre they have obtained since the union.

A thunderbolt fell, on the evening of the 11th June, at Huto, department of the Lower Seine. It struck a respectable individual, father of a numerous family, at the moment when he had returned with his son from the labours of the field, and was entering his cottage. He was surrounded by the electrical

flame, and fell dead in the presence of his family, composed of ten children, whose cries and tears were mingled with the peals of the thunder and the dash of torrents of rain. Journal de Rouen.

The total amount of the sums expended in the year 1820, for the maintenance of the poor in England and Wales, was 7,329,549l. 7s.

Lancaster, (Pa.) August 6.

Distressing.—An unfortunate circumstance happened on Friday last, at the distillery of Mr. Alexander Patterson, in Rapho township. Mr. Patterson being desirous of deepening the well at his distillery, for the purpose of obtaining a more plentiful supply of water, employed Geo. Conoway and William Wood, and with them descended into the well. Mr. Patterson left the well and the workmen after cleansing out the loose stones and dirt, commenced boring the rock at the bottom; while at work, about 8 feet of the lower part of the wall suddenly gave way and fell in upon the workmen. This happened about 10 o'clock on the morning of Friday. A number of the neighbors immediately collected at the spot, and Joseph Simpson ventured into the well, and upon calling aloud was answered by the two men from below, who begged assistance. Joseph Simpson immediately commenced filling the bucket with the loose stones. James Long went down to assist him, but observed it was not safe and made his way out of the well, which he had scarcely effected when the remainder of the wall fell in and buried Simpson about 30 feet deep. The people above immediately commenced removing the mass of earth and stones, that covered their unfortunate neighbors, and persevered until about ten o'clock at night, when they got so far as to be able to converse with Joseph Simpson; at this time the earth and loose ground from above caved in upon George Earl, Geo. Kiffer, a Mr. Grider and a Mr. Barlow, who were engaged in removing the rubbish. Mr. Barlow was instantly killed, the other three were extricated. A crib of wood was then formed to sustain the loose earth and stones from caving in again and rendering their labour abortive. With great exertions it was completed by three o'clock on Saturday morning, when the labor of removing the rubbish was recommenced with strong hopes of success. About six o'clock the body of Barlow was found, about ten o'clock they reached Simpson, who was very much cut about the head and bruised about the shoulders, and greatly exhausted by loss of blood. He is however considered at present out of danger. About five o'clock in the afternoon, William Woods was discovered standing upright on the bottom of the well, wedged in with the stones that had fallen around and upon him. Conoway was dead. Woods says that Conoway lived about twelve hours, that he conversed with him until about that time, when poor Conoway told him he was gone, that the water was rising upon him and he would be drowned. He felt his hand pressing his leg several times after his speech had failed as it is taken that he was still living. When the wall was first caved in Conoway was sitting in the act of boring; Woods was standing by his side. Woods was much cut and bruised, but no bones broken; he is likely to recover. Woods was buried 30 hours, 45 feet from the surface, under a mass of stone and earth which on caving in the third time, filled the well to the top. It is an extraordinary fact that though these men were buried under such a depth of stone and earth they experienced no difficulty in breathing.

SENECA INDIANS.

We were last week visited by the famous chief, Red Jacket, together with four other chiefs belonging to the Six Nations, to wit—Blue Sky, William Sky, Peter Smoke and Twenty Canoes, who arrived here on Monday about sunset.

To answer the solicitations of our inhabitants, Red Jacket delivered a speech in the evening at the Academy, which was almost instantly filled with an attentive auditory. His speech, if it had been properly interpreted, no doubt would have been both eloquent and interesting. But as it was, merely enough could be understood to know his object, while his native eloquence and rhetorical powers could only be guessed at, from his manner and appearance. He commenced by representing the whole human race as the creatures of God, or the Great Spirit, and that both white men and red men were brethren of the same great family. He then mentioned the emigration of our forefathers from towards the rising of the sun, and their landing among their red brethren in this new discovered world. He extolled the success of our armies under the great Washington;—our prosperity as a nation since the declaration of our independence; mentioned Gen. Washington's advice to the red men, to plough, and plant and cultivate their lands.—This, he said, they wished to do, but the white men took away their lands and drove them further and further towards the setting sun;—and what was worse than all, had sent Missionaries to preach and hold

meetings among them;—that the whites who instructed and attended these meetings, stole their horses, drove off their cattle, and taxed their land. These things, he considered their greatest calamity—too grievous to be borne.

The principal object of this visit by these chiefs was, we understand, to intercede with the Friends in whose honesty they appear to place the most implicit confidence, to use their influence to free them from the missionaries now in their borders.

What are the real grounds of this opposition to the Missionaries among these our red brethren, we know not; but the cause of pure religion and christian philanthropy demand their speedy investigation and public explanation.

Palmyra Gazette.

American Silk Goods.—Mr. James Read done us the favour to call at our office to show a piece of elegant blue striped silk, manufactured by him for a suit of chair and sofa coverings for the hon. Mr. Crawford, secretary of the treasury—it is made of Italian and American silk, the latter of which is made at Mansfield, Con. where we understand that the silk worm is cultivated to a considerable extent.—Mr. Read's vest patterns, and watch chains, have heretofore received public notice—they are said to be equal to the best English, and can be afforded on equal terms, but the specimen of silk above referred to (about 40 yards) far surpasses any thing we expected to see of domestic manufacture for many years to come, and is a flattering specimen of taste and ingenuity which cannot fail to meet with encouragement. We hope that Mr. Read will be favoured with similar orders from our wealthy citizens, who can have their taste gratified with any colour and pattern they may select.

New York Gaz.

Winchester, (Va.) Aug. 3.

Useful.—The following extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lexington, Kentucky, lately resident of this county, furnishes a valuable fact in favor of the use of charcoal in bilious and other complaints, which we hope will not be neglected by those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted.—"You know my health was bad, and had been for some months previous to my leaving Virginia. I was all last summer under the care of the doctor, who pronounced me affected with a liver complaint; but by taking a dose of calomel about once a week, I kept about, and was something better last winter. But as the hot weather came on this spring, my complaint returned and I had recourse to the calomel.—About a month since, I commenced taking pulverized charcoal in milk—a medicine I had been recommended in the National Intelligencer last fall. At first I took a large table spoonful of coal, night and morning; but five or six days restored me to tolerable health. I have since taken two or three doses a week, and feel no symptoms of bile, and my health is now better than it has been for ten years past."

The gentleman who furnished us with the above extract, assures us that a very extraordinary and almost miraculous cure was effected in his family by the use of the common fire place coal. The subject was about 18 months old, and apparently far gone, having been declining for more than six months. The child manifested a great desire to eat the coal; it was indulged, and from that time a recovery was manifested. It is now three years old, and perfectly healthy.

From the Village Record.

Dialogue between a Subscriber and Printer.

Sub. But stop, Mr. Printer, and while you are so busily engaged in telling us every thing that is going on abroad, is there nothing that concerns yourself, at home, which you wish to speak of?

P. Upon my word, I don't know what, in particular, you allude to.

Sub. Is not this about the close of the year; and does not a new volume begin soon?

P. O, yes, the next week we cry 'one of a new' and begin our sixth year. But what of that?

Sub. Do you not intend before court to give your readers notice of it, just to jog their memories, and those who are indebted may come in and pay you?

P. I had thought not; and for this reason—it would look like a newspaper dun, which I very much dislike.

Sub. But would it not be desirable to have all your subscribers come or send in, and pay you up the balance due; do you owe nothing to your papermaker, or have you paid for your paper yet?

P. Bless your heart! what questions—yes, I am indebted to my papermaker something, and owe a pretty large sum for my house; and as to my subscribers coming or sending in and settling up the balances due, though trifling in themselves, nothing could be more acceptable; but without a formal notice most of them will recollect it—and so generous have I always found them, that those who can muster up a dollar or two, I have no doubt will either bring the sum themselves or send it by some neighbor.

S. I am glad to see you have so much confidence, and hope it may be realized; for I think you take pains enough for it.

P. Thank you for the compliment; I am never ungrateful for favours; and, sensible of the kindness bestowed upon me, shall do the utmost in my power to render the Record worthy of its extensive and increasing patronage.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	3 o'clk.
August 14	82	91	91
15	86	93	96
16	83	89	92
17	75	80	81
18	76	80	85
19	79	85	89
20	85	91	93

A Carriage and Harness

Will be sold to the highest bidder, at the Market-House in Hillsborough, on the Tuesday of August court. A credit of 18 months will be given, and interest on the note for that time required.

John Rogers.

August 20.

32—

Land for Sale.

The subscribers, being determined to leave the state, will offer for sale, at their residence, on Thursday the 28th of September next, two tracts of land situated in the Hawfields, nine miles west of Hillsborough, one containing

Two Hundred and Fifty-six Acres,

the other

Three Hundred and Fifty Acres.

Also Corn, Fodder, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming utensils, and a number of other articles too numerous to mention. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Margaret Mebane,

James Mebane, jr.

Hawfields, Aug. 15, 1822.

32—tds

GROCERIES, Hatter's Materials, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Medicines.

The subscriber has on hand the following, besides many other articles; all of which will be sold on a moderate advance for cash only.

3 hds. 1st and 2d quality Brown Sugar,			
400 lbs. White Havana ditto,			
Leaf ditto,			
2750 lbs. prime green Coffee,			
5 hds. Molasses,			
Honey,			
1 chest Imperial,			
1 doz. Canisters, 2 lbs. each,			
1 chest Young Hyson,			
Genuine Old Jamaica,			
West India and New-England,			
French Brandy,			
Peach and Apple ditto,			
40 hds. Champagne, Teneiffe,			
6 doz. Old Port, (very superior),			
Claret, and Malaga,			
Cordials, Porter, Lime Juice,			
Cut Nails, Brads, all sizes,			
Wrought Nails,			
Pots and Orans,			
Iron, German Blistered Steel,			
Knives and Forks,			
Liverpool fine Salt,			
Pound Pns,			
12 kegs Dupont's Rifle and Gun Powder,			
600 lbs. Shot and Bar Lead,			
200 lbs. Ginger,			
100 lbs. Pepper,			
150 lbs. Domestic Mould Candles,			
150 lbs. Spun Cotton, from No. 8 to 18,			
25 lbs. bleached Stocking Yarn,			
Ginned Cotton,			
Chocolate, Spice,			
Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves,			
Nutmegs,			
Men's, women's and boy's Leather and Morocco Shoes,			
Writing Paper and Spelling Books,			
Window Glass, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12,			
1 doz. Glass 12 by 18, for Clock Faces,			
8 bushels Red Clover Seed,			
Chewing Tobacco,			
Turpentine and Shaving Soap,			
Whitmore's Cotton Cards No. 9 and 10,			
Wagon and Chair wheel Boxes,			
Red Cords and Leading Lines,			
Stone, Glass, and Queens Ware,			
8 boxes Muscatel Raisins,			
Wool Hats,			
Red and Black Morocco Skins,			
20 bottles Aquafortis,			
Verdigris and Quicksilver,			
Bow Strings, Sopping Brushes,			
1000 lbs. Logwood,			
Sand Paper,			
12 kegs London White Lead,			
200 lbs. Dry do. do.			
150 lbs. Red Lead,			
250 lbs. Yellow Ochre,			
500 lbs. Spanish Brown,			
Copal Varnish,			
Chromic and Patent Yellow,			
Vermillion and Prussian Blue,			
Red Ochre, Umber, Shell Lac,			
Lytharge, Lampblack,			
Venetian Red,			
Painters' Brushes,			
100 lbs. Madder,			
25 lbs. best Spanish Flotant Indigo,			
200 lbs. Allum, 100 lbs. Brimstone,			
100 lbs. Salt Petre,			
300 lbs. Glauber Salts,			
50 lbs. Epsom ditto,			
Red Sanders and Camwood,			
Pearl Ash, Fig Balm,			
Castor Oil, in bottles or vials,			
Sweet Oil, in ditto and ditto,			
Opodeldoc, Laudanum,			
Calomel and Jalap, Rheubarb,			
Paragon, Hartshorn,			
British Oil, Bateman's Drops,			
Oil of Wormseed, Itch Ointment,			
Essence of Peppermint, Lavender,			
Burgamot and Lemon,			
Cream of Tartar, Borax,			
Sugar of Lead, White Vitriol,			
Red Bark, Opium,			
Gumguaiacum, Aloes,			
Asafoetida, Fly Stone,			
Duval's, Lee's, and Hagg & Jones's Antibilious Pills.			

Further supplies expected soon.

D. Yarbrough.

Aug. 20.

32—4w

OFFICIAL LIST OF THE THIRD DAY'S DRAWING of the HILLSBOROUGH MASS. 10 LOTTERY.

Now drawing under the superintendence of the Managers.

Those numbers without any prize affixed, are blanks.

No. 382, being the last drawn number, is entitled to a stationary prize of \$ 100.

34	5	1304	5	2622	5	3838	5
34	5	1329	5	2627	5	3846	5
36	5	1339	5	2630	5	3857	5
38	5	1342	5	2631	5	3861	5
49	5	1364	5	2637	10	3864	5
91	5	1374	5	2641	5	3867	5
123	5	1390	5	2673	5	3900	5
126	5	1397	5	2685	5	3904	5
128	5	1404	5	2688	5	3905	5
141	5	1413	5	2700	5	3916	10
156	5	1423	5	2708	100	3928	5
157	5	1425	5	2715	5	3937	5
169	5	1429	5	2726	5	3945	5
174	5	1436	5	2731	5	3954	5
193	5	1437	5	2739	5	3966	5
195	5	1441	5	2744	5	3967	5
204	5	1448	5	2745	5	3971	5
223	5	1452	5	2748	5	3991	5
236	5	1453	5	2750	5	3992	5
253	5	1465	5	2757	5	3996	5
264	5	1466	5	2774	5	3999	5
270	5	1474	5	2776	5	4030	5
275	5	1477	5	2777	5	4034	5
279	5	1478	5	2783	5	4048	5
289	5	1481	5	2818	5	4060	5
292	5	1490	5	2820	5	4062	5
295	5	1503	5	2836	5	4071	5
307	5	1526	5	2848	5	4085	5
330	5	1537	5	2850	5	4118	5
348	5	1548	5	2852	5	4124	5
350	5	1561	5	2864	5	4128	5
353	5	1579	5	2892	5	4142	5
360	5	1581	5	2904	10	4163	5
364	5	1595	5	2909	10	4185	5
363	5	1597	5	2915	5	4195	5
378	10	1611	5	2925	5	4200	5
382	5	1617	5	2943	5	4204	5
386	5	1625	5	2945	5	4209	5
394	5	1635	5	2951	5	4223	5
403	5	1643	10	2955	5	4231	5
410	5	1644	5	2983	5	4255	5
413	5	1654	5	2992	5	4271	5
418	5	1657	5	3051	5	4282	5
431	5	1675	5	3061	5	4292	5
432	5	1697	5	3082	5	4303	5
435	5	1706	5	3095	5	4306	5
450	5	1710	5	3105	5	4311	5
474	5	1716	5	3117	5	4322	5
481	5	1721	5	3122	5	4325	5
492	5	1722	5	3124	5	4336	5
511	5	1764	5	3136	5	4337	5
534	5	1765	5	3140	5	4347	5
537	5	1767	5	3143	5	4383	5
540	5	1772	5	3149	5	4389	5
549	5	1777	5	3153	5	4415	5
553	5	1780	5	3159	5	4417	5
555	5	1785	5	3160	5	4421	5
580	5	1804	5	3179	5	4424	5
596	5	1851	5	3207	5	4445	10
604	5	1860	5	3211	5	4448	5
616	5	1862	5	3213	5	4449	5
622	5	1865	5	3222	5	4467	5
625	5	1872	5	3224	5	4485	5
635	5	1886	5	3225	5	4495	5
639	5	1903	5	3227	5	4521	5
633	5	1906	5	3234	5	4531	5
677	5	1930	5	3244	5	4532	5
678	5	1938	5	3246	5	4535	5
702	5	1944	5	3251	5	4537	5
706	5	1975	5	3257	5	4539	5
709	5	2009	5	3268	5	4559	5
712	5	2058	5	3269	5	4560	5
730	5	2062	5	3271	5	4561	5
740	5	2065	5	3301	5	4570	5
747	5	2078	5	3320	5	4575	5
748	5	2079	5	3334	5	4579	5
750	5	2085	5	3338	5	4588	5
760	5	2086	5	3339	5	4622	5
767	5	2096	5	3340	5	4624	5
782	5	2112	5	3343	5	4627	5
784	5	2137	5	3370	5	4699	5
798	5	2161	5	3381	5	4703	5
828	5	2183	5	3384	5	4717	5
835	5	2185	5	3390	5	4736	5
841	10	2196	5	3391	5	4740	5
850	5	2212	5	3393	5	4747	5
869	5	2213	5	3397	5	4749	5
884	5	2314	5	3402	5	4752	5
885	5	2236	5	3417	5	4753	5
886	5	2245	5	3424	5	4771	5
895	5	2250	5	3431	5	4777	5
939	5	2259	5	3437	5	4798	5
954	5	2260	5	3457	50	4800	5
972	5	2277	5	3462	5	4807	5
985	5	2283	5	3479	5	4808	10
997	5	2290	5	3502	5	4813	5
1006	5	2311	5	3530	5	4814	5
1022	5	2313	5	3531	5	4815	5
1026	5	2318	5	3542	5	4838	5
1038	5	2329	5	3549	5	4840	5
1039	10	2336	5	3582	5	4846	5
1034	5	2339	5	3597	5	4847	5
1044	5	2348	5	3620	5	4871	5
1063	5	2349	5	3624	5	4880	5
1068	5	2355	5	3630	5	4891	5
1085	5	2415	5	3639	5	4895	5
1104	5	2418	5	3643	5	4902	5
1117	5	2438	5	3645	5	4907	5
1124	5	2442	5	3646	5	4922	5
1139	5	2444	5	3650	5	4923	5
1159	5	2459	5	3662	5	4924	5
1168	5	2463	5	3664	5	4933	5
1172	5	2471	5	3668	5	4942	5
1174	5	2473	5	3670	5	4965	5
1177	5	2479	5	3682	5	4968	5
1183	5	2509	5	3688	5	4989	5
1186	5	2520	5	3696	5	4994	5
1197	5	2551	5	3704	5	4995	5
1224	5	2561	5	3726	5	5000	5

From the New-York Literary Casket.
**TIT FOR TAT,
OR, THE COQUETTE PUNISHED.**
By S. Woodworth.

Ellen was fair and knew it too,
As other village beauties do,
Whose mirrors never lie;
Secure of any swain she chose,
She smiled on half a dozen beaux,
And reckless of a lover's woes,
She cheated these, and taunted those,
For how could any one suppose
A clown could take her eye.
But whispers through the village ran,
That Edgar was the happy man
The maid design'd to bless;
For whosoever moved the fair,
The youth was like her shadow there,
And rumour boldly match'd the pair,
For village folks will guess.

Edgar did love—but still delay'd
To make confession to the maid,
So bashful was the youth;
But let the flame in secret burn,
Certain of meeting a return,
When from his lips the fair should learn
Officially the truth.

At length, one morn, to taste the air,
The youth and maid in one horse chair,
A long excursion took;
Edgar and nerved his bashful heart,
The sweet confession to impart,
For oh! suspense had caused a smart
He could no longer brook.

He drove, nor slacken'd once his rein,
Till Hampstead's wide extended plain
Seem'd join'd to skies above;
Nor house, nor tree, nor shrub was near,
The wide and dreary scene to cheer,
Nor soul within ten miles to fear,
And still poor Edgar's silly fear
Forbade to speak of love.

At last one desperate effort broke
The bashful spell, and Edgar spoke
With most persuasive tone;
Recounted past attentions o'er,
And then by all that's lovely swore,
That he would love forevermore,
If she'd become his own.

The maid in silence heard his prayer,
While with a most provoking air
She titter'd in his face;
Then said, " 'Tis time for you to know
A lively girl must have a beau,
Just like a reticule—for show—
And at her nod to come and go,
But he should know his place.

"Your penetration must be dull,
To let a hope within your skull
Of matrimony spring;
Your wife! ha! ha! upon my word,
The thought is laughably absurd
As any thing I ever heard—
I never dreamt of such a thing!"

The lover sudden dropt his rein,
Now on the centre of the plain:
"The linc pie's out," he cried;
"Be pleased one moment to alight,
Till I can set the matter right,
That we may safely ride."

He said, and handed out the fair,
Then laughing, crackt his whip in air,
Exclaim'd, "Adieu! I leave you there,
In solitude to roam."
"What mean you, sir?" the maiden cried,
"Did you invite me out to ride,
To leave me here without a guide?
Nay, stop, and take me home."

"What take you home?" exclaim'd the beau;
"Indeed, my dear, I'd like to know
How such a hopeless wish could grow,
Or in your bosom spring;
Take Ellen home! upon my word,
The thought is as laughably absurd
As any thing I ever heard—
I never dreamt of such a thing."

For the Hillsborough Recorder.

"Breathes there the man, with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
'This is my own, my native land!'"

MR. EDITOR,

Having had occasion, a short time since, to make an excursion into the country, I was returning home on a charming morning in the month of July. This is a month dear to the memory of Americans; and remembering the expression of the Roman poet, " 'Tis sweet and becoming to die for our country," I could not but add in my own mind, that, in the contemplation of our country's prosperity and happiness, there is as much of the sweetness and enthusiasm, if not so much of the sublimity of patriotism, as in laying down our lives for her salvation. I was insensibly thrown into a train of reflections, which were the more delightful, as they were not the mere speculations of the fancy, but arose from scenes of happiness, which lay in embodied reality before me. The sun had abated his ardour, and as he was wheeling down the western sky, his horizontal rays rested, in mellowed lustre, on hills crowned with lofty groves of deep green foliage—and again, at intervals, stretched in lengthening and still more luxuriant along some new-shorn meadow, that smiled between the gen-

tle acclivities which surrounded it. The flocks and herds were rioting in the luxury of the pasture, and their tinkling bells kept time with the mingled note of the partridge, as, perched on the fence or mounted on some grass-hidden stump, he whistled his cheerful song. The pear, the peach and the apple-tree were literally breaking down with their weight of fruit—the cotton field, with its variegated bloom—the corn field, teeming with abundance, promised to the industrious husbandman, full purses and plentiful tables.—'Twas the Sabbath—and all was peace, and quietness, and rest. The season well accorded with the tenor of the soul, which must have been adamant, had it not been drawn out in gratitude to the great Author of all the blessings that surrounded it.

But above all, oh nature, there amidst this profusion of thy bounty, walked the being who opened his grateful hand to thy liberal gifts—the lord of the scenes that environed him—contributing to add new charms to thy unrestrained luxuriance, and a more chastened refinement to thy wild embellishments.—The first assemblage that attracted my particular attention was a group approaching me neatly clad in clean mixed and white vestments, the manufacture of their own hands. The company appeared to have fallen into that order which nature, and probably inclination suggested. The steady old farmer and his wife, whom age and prudence had made venerable and respectable, jogged on in front, upon their safe plough nags; next followed the middle aged, and those whom Hymen seemed lately to have crowned with their heart's long wish; and the rear was brought up by a merry band of pedestrian lads and lasses, whose snow-white dresses, ruddy cheeks and smiling countenances bespoke industry, health and happiness—while the arched smile, the modest blush and downcast look told that they were, ere long, to succeed the middle aged who preceded them, and to give place to another generation as youthful, gay and happy as themselves. On inquiry, I learned from some of the company that they had been to church. To church, thought I, to worship God after the dictates of their own consciences!—Happy descendants of noble ancestors! 'Twas for this our fathers ploughed the unknown deep—for this they fought! These are the glorious fruits of their glorious victory!—Peace to the shades of our departed fathers! Long and happy lives to the few that still live to witness the happiness of their posterity!—and when the cold dew of death shall pass over their mortal dwellings, may their immortal tenants be "poised by the song of angels" to join their Washington in regions of never ending felicity!

As I rode on, I beheld almost at every dwelling, groups of neatly clad persons enjoying social converse on their cool piazzas, or invited by the leoparding shades of the evening, were literally sitting beneath their own vines and their own fig-trees, having none to make them afraid." Here was the neat cottage of the poor and industrious, but happy farmer with his green vines climbing beautifully up its walls and arching its hospitable door. There rose the splendid mansion of his wealthy neighbor, who was proud to call him his friend, for he knew, though his coffers were not as large, nor as well filled, that in freedom and independence of character he was fully his equal—in happiness, perhaps his superior. Here, thought I, the rich and the poor are equal, and differ only as honesty, sobriety and intellectual improvement have created a contrast. Here no sycophant cowers to the frown of legitimacy; but by that wisdom which has abolished the law of entails, in the succession of one, or two generations at most, every family must, like water, find the natural level of republicanism. The torrent swollen by unusual showers, may rise and dash its foaming waves in commanding brilliance and majesty down its banks, eclipsing its meek and scanty neighbors to whom the windows of heaven have been shut—but let it dash on—soon it must abate its waves, silence its noisy waters and, glide, a smooth and silent mirror, along some humble, grass-green plane, less conspicuous and majestic, but equally lovely and useful in its course.

Night came on, and the moon was already bright above the hills—I continued to meet numbers of young persons, coupled off socially, with arm in arm, no doubt enjoying the mildness of friendship, or reveling in the visions of love and anticipations of hope. Here, thought I, in my happy country, is nothing to deter the young heart from its fondest wishes. Here the youthful lover

may tell his warm and tender tale to her who may listen with equal tenderness, and whisper consent without fear of future suffering—without dread for the little curly-headed rogues that soon may smile upon their mother's bosom, or climb with cunning antics, the knee of their father. But this train of reflections is too enticing; and lest I trespass on your patience, I must conclude this effusion, by the relation of a little history, which, though a digression, has nevertheless an intimate connexion with the reflections just thrown out, tends to elucidate the happiness of our country, and to add another garland to the many that already shade the brow of female excellence.

I had halted at noon to refresh myself, and wait till the cool of the evening should invite me to pursue my route. As soon as I entered the gate I discovered my landlord sitting beneath some wide-spreading oaks that shaded the yard. The blossoms of old age had covered his venerable head; and as it is the privilege of old age to be garrulous and open, I soon learned that he was a revolutionary hero from one of the middle states—that, like most of his immortal compatriots, he had been buffeted by the rude hand of war; had met with some domestic trials, but by the aid of Providence, had worked through them all; had a wife not half as old as himself, a house full of children; had never given his vote to any man; and did not owe a sixpence in the world. This old veteran uttered these last words with a peculiar emphasis, and a triumphant snap of his fingers—and having arrived at the climax of his narration, turned, with new zest, to a fine dish of fresh beef that was before him, to which these considerations seemed to have served as a rich and inviting gravy. Improving this interval to a full conversation with his youthful wife (who was equally communicative) she informed me that some of their children had been extravagant, and one of them a prodigal son. I enquired of her what young lady it was whom I saw occupied in the business of the house. No subject is dearer to the heart of a lady of family than details of their children's good or bad fortune; and encouraged by my enquiry respecting her daughter-in-law, she entered with interest, into a short but animated account of her son and his wife. She, poor thing, had lost both father and mother. They married young. Her patrimony consisted in ready money and a snug tract of land. These, together with what assistance his father rendered him, made their situation in life quite comfortable; and, with prudence and industry, they might have lived comfortably and added to their little capital. But he was unsteady and extravagant. In a short time his whole estate was wasted. Mortification and disgrace preyed upon his mind; he could not bear to look upon her whom he had thus reduced to poverty and dependence; and in the agony of his heart, he disappeared, and no trace could be found of him. In this forlorn condition, bereft of father and mother, uncertain of the fate of her husband, who, though imprudent, was still dear to her heart; she was taken under the roof of her father-in-law, who, with his wife, endeavoured by every demonstration of kindness, to atone for the misconduct of their son. Weeks and months rolled on, and nothing was heard of the unhappy husband. Perhaps the suicidal hand had brought him to a death of ignominy. Perhaps he was beneath the wave of some neighbouring stream, food for the hungry fish. Perhaps his miserable corpse, suspended from some tree, or lying, putrid in death, on some distant rock of the forest, was a prey for the birds of the air. A thousand imaginations as hideous haunted her distracted fancy, till love would be, sometimes, almost dethroned, and despair, with Tartarean darkness, exclude the few, but bright visions of hope. Even that noble weakness of maternal affection, which often clings to the abandoned offspring, when he has forfeited all protection both from earth and heaven, seemed to be yielding to sterner feelings, and to resolve, even should he again appear, to drive him indignantly from her door. While their hearts were thus alternately bowed down by despair, or buoyed up by indignation—while sometimes at the recollection of her wrongs the wife's kind heart would rebel, and she would be ready to repudiate his very image from his bosom—while in one of these moments of revolting despair, she exclaimed, had he loved as I loved he could not thus have torn my widowed heart—a faint tap was heard at the door. In the agony of her heart she turned the bolt unconsciously and indeed indifferent whom she was about to admit—when behold, what ob-

ject presented itself—Tis he! Tis the long lost husband himself!! There is a kindness and a forgiveness in the composition of heart, which neither time, nor place, nor cruelty, can extinguish. I have seen her bowed down with oppression—I have seen the tender vine of her affection sipped in its bud—and with a little mild and gentle culture, I have again seen it putting forth its tender sprouts, twining around and shading, and festooning, in green and soft luxuriance, the heart that, but a short interval before, had caused it to languish and to droop.—Her indignation vanished in a moment, and a flood of softness rushed upon her heart. Though there was the man who had reduced her to poverty and disgrace, and then abandoned her in her distress—though he returned in the most humble and degraded condition, without even a shoe to his naked foot; yet all the recollection of former happiness; all the fond endearments of the day when her young, and innocent, and unsuspecting heart had opened itself, pure as the snow-drop in the air, to the blandishments of his warm caresses; all vanished upon her bosom!

"Oh, there's nothing half so sweet in life, As love's young dream."

This dream awoke, with all its associations in her heart, and she flew to his bosom, and drowned and forgot her sorrows in the very fountain from which they had flowed!!

When I saw her, the lily had returned to her bosom, the rose to her cheek, and brilliancy to her fine blue eye. Her countenance beamed with unusual cheerfulness; her step was quick and light as she went about her domestic concerns; and her whole demeanor seemed to tell the tale of happiness restored. Her mother-in-law exulted in the highest terms, and said, she had never known her guilty of an act of impudence. The old people received their son kindly; and they were living together with happiness, and fair prospects of greater prudence for the future. Happy the woman, blest with a temper so sweet, cheerful and content; still more happy the man blest with one, who can overlook his follies, forgive his unkindness, sympathize with his misfortunes, and still love him whether good or evil betide them.—How happy and blest the country where love like this may be indulged, and where poverty is not a terror!

AMERICAN.

LEANING TOWER OF PISA.

In the city of Pisa there is a round tower of eight stories of pillars, 180 feet high, inclining so much out of the perpendicular, that the top projects fifteen feet over the base. The way up to the top is by a flight of steps within, of so gentle ascent, that it is said a horse could mount with ease. In going up the inclination of the tower is found to be considerable, but in coming down still more so. It appears on the upper side as if you were ascending, and on the lower side you feel as if you would fall headlong. On the top it has a fearful slant; and but for the iron railing which surrounds it, few would venture to trust themselves there. The base on the lower side appears sunk in the ground above six feet. It is built of marble, and has stood nearly six hundred and fifty years without fissure or decay, having been raised in 1174. It is supposed to have sunk when built as high as the fifth story; and the architect had the boldness and the skill to complete it in the direction it had taken.

Hint to Ladies who have Husbands wholly to themselves.

Sir Robert Ker Porter, in his travels in Georgia, &c. speaking of his landlord at Iman, Zada Ismael, says—"Among other indulgences, he gifted himself with wives to the full complement; and added as many supernumerary handmaids as his conscience could make room for. Consequently, where so numerous a collection of the livelier sex, with their several offspring, were together, we might expect any thing else for a sick man's comfort than silence for his repose. Indeed from the hour of rising to that of going to rest, the house sounded with one continued chatter of female voices, mingling with the prattle of children and the bustling clamour of varied occupations. These women do all the laborious part of the household establishment, each having her own special department, such as baking the bread, cooking the meat, drawing the water, &c. And notwithstanding the latest spouses are usually spared in these labours, and the best dressed,

sed, still the whole party seem to remain in good humour; no appearance of jealousy disturbing the amicable routine of their proceedings. Indeed I believe this representation to be the fact; for when their lord shows himself among them, it is like a master coming into a herd of favorite animals; they all rush forward, frisking about him, pleased with a caress, or frisking if they meet with a pat instead. Such is the power of education; in fitting all human beings for a general happy acquiescence in whatever state it is their lot to be born. The four wives of my worthy host, with their female auxiliaries, retire at sunset from their domestic toils; and each taking her infant and its cradle to the roof of her division of the house, not forgetting the skin of water she has brought from the spring or well, she deposits the babe in safety, and suspends the water cask near the bed on a tripod of sticks, in order that the evaporation may cool it for the night or next day's use."

DUTCH CLEANLINESS.

Sir William Temple, observing upon the extravagant neatness of the people of Holland, mentions the circumstance of a magistrate going to visit the mistress of a house at Amsterdam, when, knocking at the door, a tight, strapping North Holland lass, came and opened it. He asked whether her mistress was at home? She replied "yes," and with that he offered to go in; but the girl, remarking his shoes were not very clean, took him by both arms—threw him upon her back—carried him across two rooms—put him down at the bottom of the stairs—pulled off his shoes—put him on a pair of slippers, and all without saying a word; but when she had done, she told him he might go to her mistress who was in a room above.

RELIGIOUS ANECDOTES.

From the Pittsburgh Recorder.

A Sabbath School ticket was dropped in the street by a scholar in Petersburg, Va. A lady passing that way in her carriage discovered it, and supposing it to be a treasury note or some small bill, such as were then used for change, ordered her servant to bring it to her. He did so, when lo! instead of its representing a small amount of earthly treasure, she found upon it the following words: "What shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul." The enquiry was deeply impressed upon her mind, and in vain did she attempt to banish it—in vain she sought the circles of folly and dissipation—the thought still pressed upon her mind, "What shall it profit?" nor did she ever find rest until she was brought to the feet of Jesus.

Rev. George Clayton, at the meeting of the British Religious Tract Society, stated this remarkable circumstance:—A young man, gay, thoughtless and dissipated, with a companion like himself, was passing along the street, intending to go to one of the theatres; a little boy ran by his side, and attempted to put a letter into his hand; he repulsed the boy; but the boy persevered; and when the young man's companion attempted to take it; the boy refused him, saying to the other; "It is for you sir!" He opened the paper, and read its contents; they were simply these words, "Sir, remember that the day of judgment is at hand." It pleased God, that these words should arrest his attention; he was struck with them; he felt disinclined to proceed, and said he should return home. His companion rallied him; but he took leave of him, and bent his course homeward. On his way, he observed a place of worship open; and though he was not accustomed to attend the house of God, he felt inclined to go in and did so. A venerable and respected minister, well known to most of most of you, was appointed to preach; and was then reading his text; he had chosen these words, *This is the finger of God.* Exod. viii. 19.) The extraordinary combination of circumstances (receiving the letter and hearing these words) deeply impressed his mind; and by the blessing of God, what he heard produced an entire change of conduct and feeling; he was led to the Saviour, and to that peace which passeth all understanding. He is now a respected and useful member of a Christian society.

If you and your husband take a journey of pleasure, never disagree about which road you are to take, or which place to look at. Remember you are partners and must not have separate views.